

AN IMAGE DITHERING VIA TCHEBICHEF MOMENT TRANSFORM

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ABSTRACT

Many image display applications and printing devices allow only limited number of colours. They have limited computational power and storage to produce high quality outputs on high bit-depth colour image. A dithering technique is called for here in order to improve the perceptual visual quality of the limited bit-depth images. A dithered image is represented by a natural colour in the low bit depth image colour for displaying and printing. This technique obtains low cost colour image in displaying the colour and printing image pixels. This study proposes the dithering technique based on Tchebichef Moment Transform (TMT) to produce high quality image at low-bit colour. Earlier, a 2×2 Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) has been proposed for better image quality on dithering. The 2×2 TMT has been chosen here since it performs better than the 2×2 DWT. TMT provides a compact support on 2×2 blocks. The result shows that 2×2 TMT gives perceptually better quality on colour image dithering in significantly efficient fashion.

Keywords: Image Dithering, Tchebichef Moments, Discrete Wavelet Transform

1. INTRODUCTION

Most colour image printing and displaying devices have limited capability of reproducing dot points. Consequently, the number of bit depth colours has to be scaled down to limited colour palette. A true colour image is represented by 24 bits to specify the colour for each pixel in the screen display. However, a higher computing power is needed to support such a display on high fidelity images. At the same time, many printer devices have a limited number of colours to print a high quality true colour image. The printer devices are only expected to be equipped with low computing power and storage.

Alternatively, an image dithering approach can display the colour image in limited number of bits where the specific colour at each pixel are defined in colour tables or colour palette. Image dithering is a useful technique to reduce the colour depth in the image display.

Digital dithering is a process of generating a pattern of dot with limited colour numbers to reproduce a visually appealing result (Yao and Wan, 2010). It diffuses the quantization error in a local area of an image to its neighbouring area. The aim of dithering is to distribute errors among pixels to exploit visual perception on colour images displayed with a limited colour option. Direct reduction of the bit depth will result in image staggering. The use of dithering technique will produce perceptually smoothen image display through using limited colours.

Previously, a Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) has been proposed for better image quality on dithering than Floyd Steinberg method (Ernawan *et al.*, 2012). A DWT requires heavy computing using a special wavelet filter. In order to overcome the complexity of DWT, this study proposes Tchebichef moments for efficiency and simplicity to dither colour image. Without going into complex field, TMT has been widely used in image and audio processing. For examples, they are used in image

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analysis (Abu *et al.*, 2009), texture segmentation, multispectral texture, template matching, pose estimation, pattern recognition, image projection (Abu *et al.*, 2010a), image compression (Ernawan *et al.*, 2011a; Abu *et al.*, 2010b; Lang *et al.*, 2009; Rahmalan *et al.*, 2010), adaptive image compression (Ernawan *et al.*, 2013a), speech recognition (Ernawan *et al.*, 2011b) and vowel recognition (Ernawan *et al.*, 2013b). TMT does not involve any numerical approximation unlike other popular continuous transforms. The Tchebichef moment consists of rational numbers only. In addition, Tchebichef moment requires a simple evaluation of algebraic expression only.

In this study, image dithering based on 2x2 Tchbichef moment is utilized on colour images dithering. A 2x2 pixel block is chosen here instead the popular standard 8x8 sub block image to produce minimum reconstruction error. In the previous research, image dithering for gray scale image based on 2x2 TMT has performed better than 2x2 DWT (Ernawan *et al.*, 2012). Experimental results also show that TMT requires lower computation to dither colour image than DWT. This study will not only inspect the image quality visually but also evaluate the difference between the original image and its reconstructed image.

2. DISCRETE WAVELET TRANSFORM AND TCHEBICHEF MOMENT TRANSFORM

2.1. Discrete Wavelet Transform

The wavelet transform is computed separately for different segment on the time domain signals at different frequencies. DWT uses multi resolution filter banks and special wavelet filters for the analysis and reconstruction of signals. Filtering the image with 2-D DWT increases the phase distortion. Most DWT implementations use separable filtering with real coefficient filters associated with real wavelets resulting in real valued approximations and details.

In two dimensions, a scaling function $\phi(x,y)$ and three wavelets $\Psi^H(x,y)$, $\Psi^V(x,y)$ and $\Psi^D(x,y)$ and are necessary. The $\Psi^H(x,y)$ measures variations along columns (horizontal), $\Psi^V(x,y)$ responds to variation along rows (vertical) and $\Psi^D(x,y)$ corresponds to variations along diagonals (diagonal). Each scaling wavelet function is the by product of the basis wavelet functions. The scaling function (1) and separable directional sensitive wavelet functions (2)-(4) are given as follows Equation 1-4:

$$\phi(x,y) = \phi(x)\phi(y) \quad (1)$$

$$\Psi^H(x,y) = \phi(y)\Psi(x) \quad (2)$$

$$\Psi^V(x,y) = \phi(x)\Psi(y) \quad (3)$$

$$\Psi^D(x,y) = \Psi(x)\Psi(y) \quad (4)$$

The decomposition of DWT in the image is shown in **Fig. 1**.

In 2D-DWT, the scaled and translated basis functions are shown in (5) and (6) as follows Equation 5 and 6 (Ye *et al.*, 2009):

$$\Phi_{j,m,n}(x,y) = 2^{\frac{j}{2}} j(2^j x - m, 2^j y - n) \quad (5)$$

$$\Psi^i_{j,m,n}(x,y) = 2^{\frac{j}{2}} \Psi^i(2^j x - m, 2^j y - n), i = \{H, V, D\} \quad (6)$$

where, index i identifies the directional wavelet in terms of value of H (Horizontal), V (Vertical) and D (Diagonal). The DWT of function $f(x,y)$ of size 2×2 is given in (7) and (8) as follows Equation 7 and 8:

$$W_j(j_0, m, n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{MN}} \sum_{x=0}^1 \sum_{y=0}^1 f(x,y) \Phi_{j_0,m,n}(x,y) \quad (7)$$

$$W^i_{\Psi}(j, m, n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{MN}} \sum_{x=0}^1 \sum_{y=0}^1 f(x,y) \Psi^i_{j,m,n}(x,y) \quad (8)$$

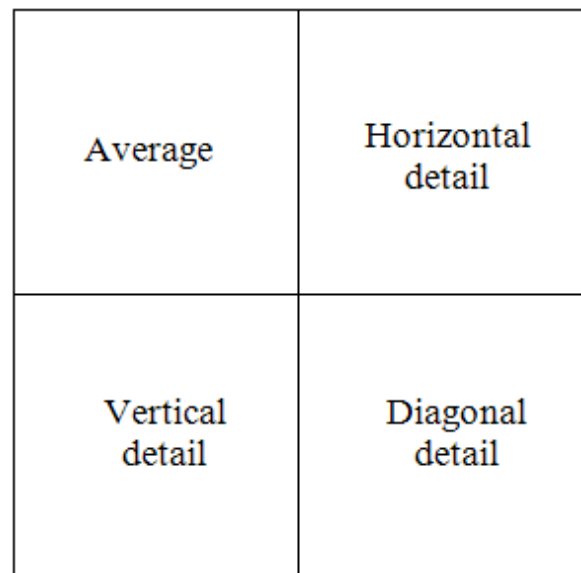


Fig. 1. Wavelet decomposition structure

where, $i = \{H, V, D\}$, j_0 is the starting scale, the $w_j(j_0, m, n)$ coefficients define the approximation of $f(x, y)$, $W_\psi^i(j, m, n)$ coefficients represent the horizontal, vertical and diagonal details for scales $j \geq j_0$. Here $j_0 = 0$ and select $N+M = 2^j$ so that $j = 0, 1$ and $m, n = 0, 1$. Then the inverse of the DWT is given in (9) as follows Equation 9 (Ye *et al.*, 2009):

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{MN}} \sum_m \sum_n W_j(j_0, m, n) j_{j_0, m, n}(x, y) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{MN}} \sum_{i=H, V, D} \sum_{j=j_0}^{\infty} \sum_m \sum_n W_\psi^i(j_0, m, n) \Psi_{j_0, m, n}^i(x, y) \quad (9)$$

2.2. Tchebichef Moment Transform

Tchebichef moment transform is a transform method based on discrete orthogonal Tchebichef polynomials (Mukundan *et al.*, 2011), which carry energy compactness properties for both graphical and natural images. For a given set $\{t_n(x)\}$ of input a value (image intensity values) of size $N = 2$, the forward discrete orthogonal Tchebichef Moments of order $m + n$ is given as follows Equation 10 (Ernawan *et al.*, 2012):

$$T_{mn} = \frac{1}{\rho(m, M)\rho(n, N)} \sum_{x=0}^M \sum_{y=0}^N t_m(x) t_n(y) f(x, y) \quad (10)$$

where $m = 0, 1$ and $n = 0, 1$. $f(x, y)$ denotes the intensity value at the pixel position (x, y) in the image. The $t_n(x)$ are defined using the following recursive relation Equation 11 and 12:

$$t_0(x) = 1 \quad (11)$$

$$t_1(x) = \frac{2x + 1 - N}{N} \quad (12)$$

The set $\{t_n(x)\}$ has a squared-norm given by Equation 13:

$$\rho(n, N) = \sum_{i=0}^N \{t_i(x)\}^2 = \frac{N \times \left(1 - \frac{1^2}{N^2}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{2^2}{N^2}\right)}{2n + 1} \quad (13)$$

The process of image reconstruction from its moments, the inverse moment Tchebichef moments are given in (14) as follows Equation 14:

$$\tilde{f}(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^1 \sum_{n=0}^1 T_{mn} t_m(x) t_n(y) \quad (14)$$

for $m = 0, 1$ and $n = 0, 1$.

where, $\tilde{f}(x, y)$ denotes the reconstructed intensity distribution. Tchebichef moment transform has its own advantage in image processing which has not been fully explored. The TMT involves only algebraic expressions and it can be computed easily using a set recurrence relation (10)-(13).

3. AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

In this experiment, Floyd Steinberg method, DWT and TMT shall be used on image dithering. This experimental used 80 sample images containing 40 natural images and 40 graphical images. The samples of 40 natural images and 40 graphical images of size 512×512 pixels were analyzed and evaluated on image dithering. A sample true colour of natural and graphical images with size 512×512 pixels is shown in Fig. 2 and 3.

Originally images are 24-bit RGB image with the size of 512×512 pixels. They are reduced to 4-bit using the popular clustering technique, K-means method.

3.1. K-Means Algorithm

The mapping or initial colour palette is accomplished by clustering the colour partition into a number of distinct groups. This study used K-Mean clustering to distinguish colour for displaying the image with a limited colour palette. The initial palette colour is chosen based on K-means algorithm. This approach is obtained to reduce the bit depth from 8-bit into 4-bit colour image.

The clustering approaches can be categorized into partition and hierarchical clustering algorithms. The partition clustering algorithms such as K-means clustering is a popular technique for clustering colour image processing by partitions data set into k sets or a number of distinct groups. When an image is quantized into a limited number of colours, the colour regions are clustered into one of the colours in the palette. The results of the degradation among the colours can still be perceived by human eye.

Typically K-mean begins with k arbitrary centers chosen uniformly at random from the data points. Each point is then assigned to the nearest center and each center is recomputed as the center of mass of all points assigned to it. These two steps (assignment and center calculation) are repeated until the process stabilizes. K-Means algorithm attempts to find the cluster centre s_1, \dots, s_j , that sum of squared distance of each data point x_i to its nearest cluster centre s_j is minimized. The membership for each data point belongs to nearest centre depends on minimum distance. This membership is given in (15) as follows Equation 15 (Shah and Singh, 2012):



Fig. 2. Sample of 24-bit RGB of natural image with 512×512 pixels



Fig. 4. The sample 4-bit RGB of natural image (left) with 512×512 pixels



Fig. 3. Sample of 24-bit RGB of graphical image with 512×512 pixels

$$M(x, s) = \sum_{i=1}^N \min_{j \in \{1, \dots, k\}} \|x_i - s_j\|^2 \quad (15)$$

where, N refers to numbers of data point, x_i is each data point, s_j is cluster centre and k is the number of clusters the data will be partitioned. The outputs of natural and graphical images with 4-bit of size 512×512 pixels using K-Means algorithm are shown in **Fig. 4 and 5**.



Fig. 5. 4-bit RGB of graphical image with 512×512 pixels

The experimental results of reduced colour using K-Means as presented in **Fig. 4 and 5** shows that the image outputs has much lower quality than original 24-bit RGB image. Another adverse effect of reducing the bit-depth of colour image gives a smearing effect surrounding an edge. The colours on two sides of the edge are smeared to each

other and sharp edges are converted to jagged edges. In this experiment, the colour image has been clustered into 16 clusters. The number of clusters is determined to classify number of colour images.

Next, the 4-bit RGB image with 16 colours is divided into 2×2 pixel blocks of pixels. Each block is transformed from the pixel domain to the moment coefficient by 2×2 TMT. The weight filter table is used to adjust the image output. Next, the error diffusion for TMT is proposed to distribute errors among its pixels. 2×2 TMT is implemented to achieve better performance on image dithering. During the image dithering, 2×2 blocks of pixels are processed from left to right and from top to bottom. In this experiment, 2×2 sub block image becomes useful due to its size advantage in the image dithering. A 2×2 sub block image becomes popular and efficient in image reconstruction (Ernawan *et al.*, 2012). Next, each block of the image is computed with 2×2 orthogonal Tchebichef polynomials independently.

Having large number of pixels on true colour images, K-Means may be computationally faster than hierarchical clustering. This palette is representing the pixel colours in the sample above. The palette tables specification of the 4-bit colours on natural image and graphical image of size 512×512 pixels are presented in **Table 1 and 2** respectively. The visualization of TMT colour image dithering scheme is presented in **Fig. 6**.

3.2. Moment Coefficients

The block size N is taken to be 2 and moments are compared to the image dithering with N = 2 using DWT. Based on discrete orthogonal moments as defines in (11)-(13), a kernel matrix $K_{(2 \times 2)}$ is given as follows Equation 16:

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} t_0(0) & t_1(0) \\ t_0(1) & t_1(1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

Table 1. Palette colour for sample natural image of size 512×512 pixels

































Ndexed	R	G	B	RGB	Indexed	R	G	B	RGB
1	21	10	8		9	87	47	28	
2	122	85	54		10	189	132	78	
3	39	37	59		11	55	30	14	
4	222	166	115		12	179	164	129	
5	199	185	151		13	242	195	155	
6	133	111	82		14	215	200	179	
7	233	217	199		15	92	72	49	
8	157	142	110		16	239	232	225	

Table 2. Palette colour for sample graphical image of size 512×512 pixels

Indexed	R	G	B	RGB	Indexed	R	G	B	RGB
1	53	60	63		9	35	33	31	
2	157	139	70		10	177	160	129	
3	119	103	62		11	125	117	103	
4	201	130	65		12	162	97	47	
5	118	72	39		13	79	63	46	
6	214	171	100		14	232	210	146	
7	208	191	44		15	91	79	73	
8	51	45	39		16	102	98	98	

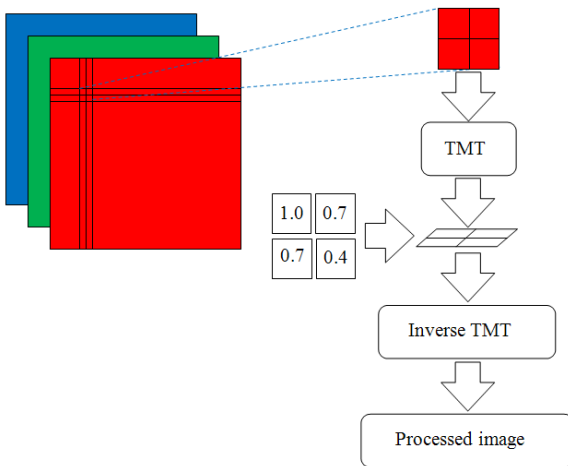


Fig. 6. Visualization of Image Dithering Application based on TMT

The image block matrix by $F_{(2 \times 2)}$ with $f(x, y)$ denotes the intensity values of the image pixels Equation 17:

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} f(0,0) & f(0,1) \\ f(1,0) & f(1,1) \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

The matrix $T_{(2 \times 2)}$ of moments is defined based on (16) and (17) above as follows Equation 18:

$$T_{(2 \times 2)} = K_{(2 \times 2)}^T F_{(2 \times 2)} K_{(2 \times 2)} \quad (18)$$

This process is repeated for every block in the original image to generate the coefficients of discrete orthogonal Tchebichef Moments. The inverse moments relation in (19) used to reconstruct the image block from the above moments is given as follow Equation 19:

$$G_{(2 \times 2)} = K_{(2 \times 2)} T_{(2 \times 2)} K_{(2 \times 2)}^T \quad (19)$$

where, $G_{(2 \times 2)}$ denotes the matrix image of the reconstructed intensity values. This process is repeated for every block on the coefficients Tchebichef Moments. In order to adjust the contrast of the image, the filtering process is applied on TMT coefficients. The filtering process is given in (20) as follows Equation 20:

$$c_{(2 \times 2)} = P \times c_{(2 \times 2)} \quad (20)$$

where, $c_{(2 \times 2)}$ is the TMT coefficient and P is the weight on the filtering process. The weight table is given in (21) as follows Equation 21:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0 & 0.7 \\ 0.7 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (21)$$

The sample weight above is applied for filtering process on colour image dithering based on 2×2 TMT and 2×2 DWT respectively.

3.3. Error Diffusion

The reduced numbers of colour image to the limited number of colours will disturb in the edge region of the image. The error diffusion is used to reproduce the illusion having more colours and make smooth transitional colours. It has been done by spreading the error to the neighboring pixels. The neighbor pixels are biased in the opposite direction. The Floyd and Steinberg error diffusion technique has been widely used in most half toning image (Chang *et al.*, 2009). The Floyd steinberg algorithm diffuse the quantization error to the neighbour pixels are shown in **Fig. 7**. The error is being dispersed among the pixels to the right hand side and below the current pixel. The Floyd Steinberg method has occasionally produced an intrusive effect on sharp pattern over the edge. The dot diffusion produces blur in the edge image due to the diffusion operation. The error diffusion Floyd Steinberg method is presented in **Fig. 7**.

where, X represents the current pixel and A, B, C and D represent the neighbouring pixels that receive $7/16$, $3/16$, $5/16$ and $1/16$ of the error respectively. The nearest intensity scale of the current pixel is divided into 16 options. The image dithering based on DWT will apply the same error diffusion from Floyd Steinberg method to dither the colours. In order to apply Tchebichef moment, this study proposes new scheme error diffusion in image dithering based on TMT. The error is dispersed among pixels to the right and below the current pixel according to the pattern as presented in **Fig. 8**.

The effect of error diffusion of a pixel is distributed among to neighboring pixels such that the neighboring pixels are biased in the reverse direction. Error diffusion typically forms uniform color shade on the surrounding region and produces false edges. The error diffusion method is used to reduce undesirable distortion, such as non-linear distortion (worm artifact), linear distortion (sharpening) and noise (Lee *et al.*, 2010).

3.4. Image Quality Measurement

Some image quality measurements of the reconstructed image are given in (22), (23) and (24). The image reconstruction error is typically calculated by obtaining the differences between the dithered image $g(i, j, k)$ and the original image $f(i, j, k)$ as follows Equation 22:

$$E(s) = \frac{1}{3MN} \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=0}^2 |g(i, j, k) - f(i, j, k)| \quad (22)$$

where, the image size is $M \times N$ and the third index refers to the RGB colours. Another convenient measurement is the Means Squared Error (MSE), it is defined as follows Equation 23 (Hore and Ziou, 2010):

$$MSE = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=0}^2 \|g(i, j, k) - f(i, j, k)\|^2 \quad (23)$$

The next measurement is Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR). The PSNR is defined as follows Equation 24 (Yim and Bovik, 2011):

$$PSNR = 20 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\text{Max}_i}{\sqrt{MSE}} \right) = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{255^2}{MSE} \right) \quad (24)$$

where, Max_i is the maximum possible pixel value of the image. Some other measurement, Average Difference (AD) and Maximum Difference (MD) in (25) and (26) are also calculated for comparison. The AD and MD formulas are given as follows Equation 25 and 26:

$$AD = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k=0}^2 \|g(i, j, k)\| \quad (25)$$

$$MD = \max(\max(\max(\|g(i, j, k)\|))) \quad (26)$$

The average error score of colour image dithering based on Floyd Steinberg, 2×2 DWT and 2×2 TMT for

40 natural images and 40 graphical images of size 512×512 pixels are shown in **Table 3 and 4**. The average time taken from colour image dithering on 40 natural images and 40 graphical images of size 512×512 pixels is shown in **Table 5**.

In order to observe the effectiveness on visual image output, the sample natural and graphical images are shown on the right of **Fig. 9 and 12** with zoomed in up to 200%. The comparison between image output of 4-bit RGB image and colour image dithering based on Floyd Steinberg on zoomed in image 200% are given on the left and right of **Fig. 10 and 13**. The visual image coming out of image dithering using 2×2 DWT and 2×2 TMT are shown on the left and right of **Fig. 11 and 14**.

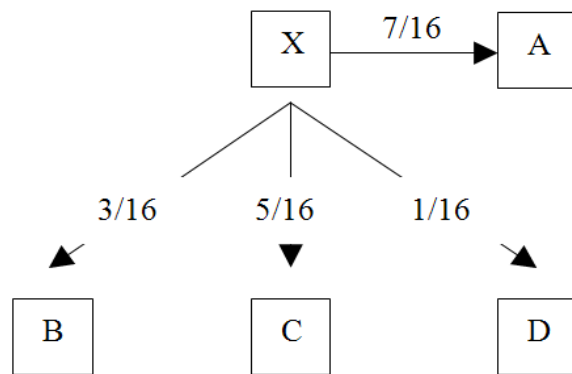


Fig. 7. The Floyd Steinberg error diffusion filter

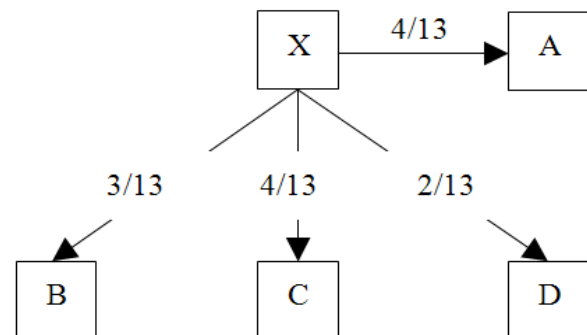


Fig. 8. The proposed error diffusion filter

Table 3. Average error score among floyd steinberg, 2×2 DWT and 2×2 TMT for 40 natural images

Evaluation measurement	Floyd steinberg	2×2 DWT	2×2 TMT
AD	-0.0045	-0.0194	-0.0194
Full error	8.0524	7.9546	7.9549
MD	79.6250	88.3250	88.2250
MSE	120.8660	120.3355	120.3595
PSNR	27.7424	27.8003	27.7994

Table 4. Average error score among floyd steinberg, 2×2 DWT and 2×2 TMT for 40 graphical images

Evaluation measurement	Floyd steinberg	2×2 DWT	2×2 TMT
Full error	8.0995	8.4331	8.4331
MSE	148.6572	165.9775	165.9814
PSNR	27.2867	26.6695	26.6695
AD	-0.0054	-0.0144	-0.0143
MD	100.8250	106.2750	105.4250

Table 5. Average time taken comparison among floyd steinberg, 2×2 DWT and 2×2 TMT for 40 natural and 40 graphical images

Time Taken	Floyd Steinberg	2×2 DWT	2×2 TMT
Natural images	11.1626 sec	344.9118 sec	15.0227 sec
Graphical images	9.7830 sec	406.0426 sec	14.8553 sec

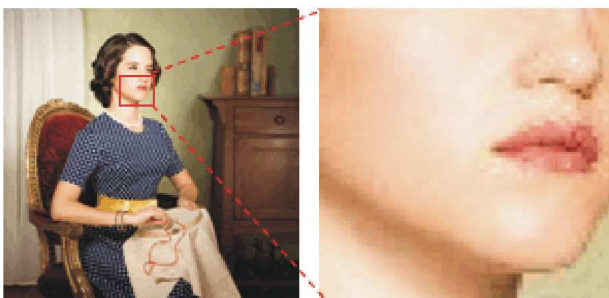


Fig. 9. 8-bit RGB of natural image with 512×512 pixels scale 25% (left) and zoomed in to 200% (right)

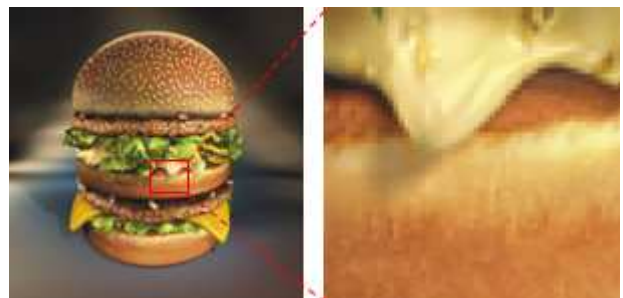


Fig. 12. 8-bit RGB of graphical image with 512×512 pixels scale 25% (left) and zoomed in to 200% (right)



Fig. 10. The 4-bit RGB of natural image (left) and Floyd Stein-berg (right) zoomed in to 200%



Fig. 13. The 4-bit RGB graphical image (left) and Floyd Stein-berg (right) zoomed in to 200%



Fig. 11. The visual outputs of dithered natural image from 2×2 DWT (left) and 2×2 TMT (right) on zoomed in to 200%



Fig. 14. The visual outputs of dithered graphical image from 2×2 DWT (left) and 2×2 TMT (right) on zoomed in to 200%

4. DISCUSSION

The experimental results of colour image dithering for 4-bit RGB image using Floyd Steinberg, 2×2 DWT and 2×2 TMT have been done. In the previous research, image dithering based on 2×2 DWT produce better visual quality on the output image than Floyd Steinberg method. In addition, DWT consumes significantly longer time to dither colour images. In this study TMT has been proposed as a contender to DWT with lower computational and simpler mathematical framework. An image dithering based on 2×2 TMT is more efficient to dither a colour image than 2×2 DWT. Image dithering based on TMT can produce smooth transition between two colours.

And image dithering based on Floyd Steinberg method, 2×2 DWT and 2×2 TMT on the 4-bit RGB image may be observed as presented in **Fig. 10, 11, 13 and 14**. A dithered image output from 2×2 DWT for natural image as shown on the left of **Fig. 11** show that DWT produce perceptually more natural image than a dithered image output from Floyd Steinberg as shown on the right of **Fig. 10**. Referring to **Fig. 14**, a dithered image output based on 2×2 DWT for graphical image produce visually better quality image than the dithered image output from Floyd Steinberg as presented on the right of **Fig. 13**. Otherwise, the dithered image output based on 2×2 TMT produce visually similar quality output image than a dithered image output from 2×2 DWT. TMT dithering consistently produces perceptually similar quality output to DWT dithering at the expense faster speed.

According to the experimental results as presented in **Table 3**, the average error score of an image dithering output based on 2×2 TMT produces significantly better quality image measurement score than a dithered image output from Floyd Steinberg on 40 natural images. The results show that TMT has significant advantages to dither colour image with a limited colour palette. The experiment results also shows that the proposed TMT as presented in **Table 5** is faster to dither colour image than DWT.

5. CONCLUSION

An image display spends significant amount of computing power to display true colour images. An image dithering technique is an alternative approach that offers higher perceptual quality on image display using limited colours. The image dithering based on

Tchebichef moment has been proposed in this study to provide efficient computation with simple mathematical framework. The experimental results show that Tchebichef moment produces better dithering output than Floyd Steinberg. At the same time, TMT dithers faster than DWT. Hence, 2×2 TMT is ideal for high fidelity colour image dithering.

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